

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stone, Dr. Fred, Sr., Hospital

other names/site number Stone Maternity Hospital; Hayes House

2. Location

street & number 105 Roane Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Oliver Springs N/A ☐ vicinity

stat Tennessee code TN county Roane code 145 zip code 37840
e _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Stone, Dr. Fred, Sr., Hospital
Name of Property

Roane County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

2

buildings

sites

structures

objects

2

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/ Hospital

Clinic

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof SYNTHETICS

other GLASS, MARBLE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Stone, Dr. Fred, Sr., Hospital
Name of Property

Roane County, Tennessee
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

c.1920-1956

Significant Dates

1943

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stone, Dr. Fred, Sr.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Stone, Dr. Fred, Sr., Hospital
Name of Property

Roane County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre Windrock, Tenn. 129 SE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 739545 3992255
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____
☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles R. Tichy (see "property owner" for address) and Andra Kowalczyk*
organization *East Tennessee Development District date July 18, 2006
street & number *P.O. Box 249 telephone (865) 273-6003
city or town *Alcoa state TN zip code 37701-0249

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Charles R. Tichy
street & number 105 Roane Street, PO Box 1 telephone (865)435-0304
city or town Oliver Springs state TN zip code 37840

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Stone, Dr. Fred, Sr., Hospital
Roane County, Tennessee**VII Physical Description**

The Dr. Fred Stone Sr. Hospital is located at 105 Roane Street in Oliver Springs (pop. 3303), Roane County, Tennessee. As originally built c.1920 by Dr. Jesse Thaxton Hayes, this structure began as a conventional, two-story, brick, commercial building that served as a medical clinic and rental space. The lot on which the building sits measures 45 x 94.4 feet. The façade of the building faces northwest and originally measured 28 feet, while the side elevations (northeast and southwest) originally extended 37 feet deep. The original two-story structure at 105 Roane Street is still discernible, though major additions occurred beginning in 1943 when Dr. Fred Stone bought the property. At that time the building began its explosive and eccentric growth as its footprint increased from approximately 1,036 square feet to approximately 4,000 square feet, covering the entire lot. It circumvented a large tree, creating peculiar setbacks in its walls, and was expanded upward with irregular exterior terraces, masonry stairwells, and a six story rectangular tower. As the building was transformed, it continued to serve as a medical clinic, expanding to a one-doctor hospital; it also served as Dr. Stone's family's residence and had two ground floor commercial rentals fronting Roane Street. Next to the clinic is the bungalow home that was occupied by Dr. Hayes and his family.

Dr. Fred Stone Sr., a retired army doctor, purchased the clinic building and set up his medical practice there. He immediately began enlarging the original building. The varying color and size of the brick throughout the exterior of the building reflect Dr. Stone's piece-meal construction. He expanded the width of the northwest façade from 28 feet to 43 feet along Roane Street, clearly discernible by changes in brick. The expanded façade can be seen as two storefronts, one of which is essentially the original c. 1920 structure. This original section has a recessed, double-door, central entrance and flanking display window bays, which sit two feet above street-level on cream, glazed tile block. This section's second story has two long, narrow windows with slightly arched, brick lintels. The other storefront, the addition to the original structure, has an entry set in a slightly projecting bay. A display window on cream, glazed tile block matches the original section. On the upper story, above the second entrance is a window matching those in the original section; a fourth matching window, above the second storefront's display window, completes the façade's fenestration. These four windows on the second floor are filled with glass block. Dr. Stone supposedly did not wish people to view his clinic operations through glass pane windows. As noted from historic photographs the glass block was added in the late 1940s or early 1950s providing natural light. A corbelled band defines what was the original cornice of the c. 1920 structure and was matched across the top of the addition, interrupted by the entrance bay. The entire façade was then topped with a stepped gable.

Viewed from either of the side elevations (northeast and southwest), the building appears to consist generally of three major sections: the c. 1920 structure, a three-to-four-story middle section with a central tower rising to six stories, and a four-story third section at the rear of the lot. As evidenced by a series of historic photographs, the building grew room-by-room and floor-by-floor. The structural system is load-bearing masonry construction and was suited for Dr. Stone's piece-meal construction schedule.

The northeast elevation fronts Stone Alley. More of the building's irregularities are visible on this side. The original section contains two sets of three vertically aligned arched window openings. The street level windows are long and narrow and filled in with stucco. The second floor contains a pair of windows,

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approximately eight by nine feet, and the top pair of windows are approximately four by nine feet; these four windows are filled with glass block.



Historic pictures showing the evolution of the building.

The middle section of the northeast elevation rises four stories. The first floor has a series of six arched entries. Three of the entries are topped with single-light transoms and contain wood paneled doors. Windows on the upper stories are paired three-over-one double-hung sash set in arched openings. These are all original to Dr. Stone's construction as noted in historic photographs (c. 1946). Rising from this middle section is a six-story tower measuring approximately 20 by 20 feet. A brick with the year 1946 is set between the fifth and sixth floors; the year 1949 is carved into a marble slab seat on the tower's sixth floor open-air pavilion. A series of roof deck terraces were created, using Tennessee marble slabs as the floor surface. These are connected by a series of interior and exterior marble stairs. A major terrace is located on the fifth floor overlooking the alley with a series of marble stairs leading up to the sixth floor pavilion and down to the fourth floor. As originally built, the sixth floor was an open-air pavilion. A flat rolled roofing deck was added because of water leaks. This was replaced by a translucent fiberglass roof c. 1985. It is a reversible addition. The arched fenestrations were also covered with removable fiberglass panels to block blowing rain. Stairs lead to a masonry platform above the sixth floor that was said to be a Civil Defense observation lookout for the protection of the Oak Ridge plants. Portions of the observation deck walls were later removed, probably in the later 1970s.

The third section of the northeast elevation is characterized by a series of irregular setbacks and window configurations, including single-pane and double-hung. As Dr. Stone expanded the building, he formed a setback to preserve a tall maple tree along this northeast elevation. As floors were added each was adjusted to accommodate the branches of the tree, creating an irregular wall with numerous setbacks. The next owner removed the tree in the late 1970s, exposing irregular four and five story sections of wall. These setbacks have been a source of many water leaks and deterioration. These problems were largely corrected in 2005.

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A portion of the northeast elevation was damaged due to a structural failure that occurred on June 12, 2003. A concrete slab concealed between the ceiling and an added roof over the fourth floor collapsed. The slab caused the collapse of the three floors below. This damaged end bay section retained its exterior wall on the southeast elevation. However its northeast exterior wall had been largely destroyed when the collapse blew out the second and third floor windows and walls. The southwest and northwest interior walls of this bay remained intact. The interior dimensions of this collapsed bay measure approximately 11-feet by 20-feet. Because these two walls were no longer structurally stable a new structural system was built to support the exterior walls and the missing floors and roof. In 2005 a reinforced concrete slab foundation was poured and a new steel stud structural frame was built within the interior walls of this bay. The existing 20-foot southeast exterior wall was preserved by attaching it to the interior steel frame, becoming a veneer. Because most of the 11-foot wide northeast end bay wall had been destroyed with the collapse, it was rebuilt and attached to the steel stud frame. This rebuilt wall was based on 1940-50s photographs. The window size and spacing was retained returning back to the wood sash windows and retaining a brick arched former garage opening as shown on the earlier photographs. This project was carried out in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Historic Rehabilitation.

The southeast, or rear, elevation varies from four stories at the easternmost corner to three stories at the west corner. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash set in slightly arched openings.

The southwest elevation is the most irregular of the building, and its middle and rear sections are not as distinctly differentiated as on the northeast elevation, due to a variety of window sizes and shapes, changes in elevation, and setbacks. There are arched and rectangular openings, containing either glass blocks or multi-pane windows of varying configurations. A series of terraces move back and forth between the third and fourth floors, connected by marble stairs, and extend 53 feet along this side of the building. Because of major leaking problems, a transparent solarium/greenhouse enclosure was built on a lightweight steel frame to roof these areas c. 1985. It is a reversible addition. At the fourth floor in the middle section, Dr. Stone's architectural creativity is most pronounced, as seen in his rooftop terraces and open-air tower, into which he incorporated extensive use of brick arches. He built most of this himself or closely supervised the construction as his hobby. The front section of the southwest elevation, the storefront addition to original structure, is two stories tall and contains arched window openings, filled with glass blocks, matching those on the opposite northeast elevation. In the 1980s two large dormer windows were added on the third floor. These dormer windows are set in pointed arch openings.

Dr. Stone's interest in outdoor space is evident in his frequent incorporation of planters in the exterior brick walls of the building. On the fourth floor roof of the northwest elevation, located between brick projecting walls and below a large window, is an approximately 5 by 3-foot planter. Another is supported by three large brick arches of the fourth floor terrace wall of the southwest elevation (now enclosed as a solarium). It measures approximately 17 by 2 feet. Both are several feet deep and had been roofed over before 1980 because of weather problems. A third smaller planter, approximately 4 by 2 feet, is under a third floor window on the northeast elevation and has not been covered over. Four concrete freestanding planters still remain on the fifth floor roof deck of the northwest elevation, as Dr. Stone had set them.

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Dr. Stone's additions began on lower floors in a regular and functional manner in order to provide additional space for his clinic and living quarters for his family. This is evidenced from photographs of the early phases. Interior rooms in general are simple and unadorned. Most are relatively small and functional. Areas of adornment are the fireplaces, which are constructed with simple brick mantels, corbelled to support a marble shelf. The hearths are either brick or marble. Dr. Stone enhanced the interior walls with glazed ceramic, hollow clay tiles in some areas. He also used marble on some floor areas and extensively on his roof terraces and exterior stairs. The interior spaces many times are linked with glass-paned doors to allow natural light to flow through areas. Four principal stairways are constructed of wood. Two of these, connecting the second and third floors – one in the residential section and one in the hospital section – have a continuous series of doors along one side of the stair for storage cupboards. Another stair, between the third and fourth floors, has a salvaged late 19th century railing on the fourth floor over the open stairwell. There are also two marble surfaced stairs between the first and second floors. Most floors are finished wood or concrete. Most ceilings are wood sheathed and covered with fiber tile squares. Most walls are plaster directly on masonry walls or on studded walls with either wood lathing or metal lathing. Many building materials were salvaged from other structures, including structural timbers and doors with elaborate brass hardware.

The first floor contains two commercial rental units that front on Roane Street. On the opposite end of the building the southeast end bay served as a garage with access to the alley on the northeast elevation. Originally this was a brick arched opening with a pair of wood doors. Later a steel lintel was added for an enlarged aluminum overhead opening garage door. The spaces between the garage and the storefronts served as functions generally relegated to a cellar. There is a former coal room with the raised iron door opening to the alley where coal would be shoveled from the coal truck. The coal-fired boiler was also located in this area, but it and associated radiators have long since been removed for scrap iron. Coal was also used for individual room space heaters or fireplaces. There is a room with access to the alley and to other interior spaces, next to the coal room. Also with direct access to the alley is a short passage to an elevator shaft that rises through the tower. An elevator was never installed though a rope and pulley still exist for hand pulling a wood platform to all floors above. The top of the open shaft is closed by a concrete slab on the fifth floor roof. Just off the passage through the shaft is a large walk-in fireplace that possibly was used as a medical incinerator. Between the masonry walls of the stairs to the second floor is an enclosed fruit cellar in which Dr. Stone's wife Lorena kept fruit jars of canned preserves. There is a brick and concrete masonry arched corridor traversing the length of the building. The walls are exposed brick masonry or plaster. The spaces are to a large extent unfinished. One storefront has marble floors and cream glazed tile, hollow block walls. The other storefront has a concrete floor and plaster walls and ceiling.

The second floor is in reality the principal floor. The clinic rooms were located on the northwest portion of the building while Dr. Stone and his family had living quarters on the southeast portion of the building. Both areas are accessed from stairs from the northeast elevation. The clinic is accessed by wood stairs; the living quarters by marble faced masonry stairs.

The hospital's waiting room is accessed through double doors northwest of the top landing of the entrance stairs. From the waiting room all the other clinic rooms are accessed. There are approximately six medical

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related rooms, including a drug store. Later alterations were made by Stone's son, Dr. Fred Stone Jr., for dental offices in the 1970s. There had been considerable water damage and many of the partitions were removed. These walls originally were plaster on both wood and metal lath. Some of these may have been walls of Dr. Hayes clinic. The floors are finished wood; some rooms had dark linoleum. The northwest corner room was part of Dr. Stone's addition. It has a marble slab floor and glazed tile walls. The stairwell continues to the third floor that had a series of five patient rooms. These are small and with low ceilings under the slope of the roof, they are accessed from a central hall. These rooms have been removed. A small patient bathroom off this ward still remains with all its original fixtures, including a small claw foot bathtub. There is an intact additional patient room on the third floor with a bathroom.

In the 1970s Dr. Stone's son upgraded spaces on the second floor for his dentist practice, including a waiting room, office and two patient rooms. He utilized updated building materials including sheetrock, imitation wood paneling in 4-foot by 8-foot sheets, vinyl tile flooring and florescent light fixtures. These were some of the areas formerly occupied by Dr. Fred Stone Sr. for his clinic/hospital. There is access to the living quarters on both the second and third floors.

The living quarters are accessed by marble stairs to a marble slab floor hall. Off this hall is direct access to the kitchen, bathroom, living room and rear entrance door to a marble slab porch with marble slab and brick stairs leading to a patio on the ground floor. The patio has a marble and river-stone sitting wall with an English boxwood hedge.

The kitchen was in the end southeast bay that was damaged by the collapse. All that remains is the southwest end wall with kitchen sink, old hot water heater and a metal kitchen wall cabinet. The end wall is glazed tile. The bathroom has a common wall with the kitchen. There is a translucent glass window between to add light to the back of the kitchen. The bathroom has a pedestal sink and toilet. The walls are glazed tile, and the floors, marble slabs and ceiling are concrete. There is marble shelving built into the walls.

To the northwest are glass double doors to the living room. The marble slab floor continues across the backside of the living room and also serves as the hearth for the fireplace on the back wall set between narrow steel framed casement windows (southwest elevation). The living room extends to the northeast wall, originally with double wood frame windows with 3/1 sash, shown in historic photographs. These apparently rotted because of the proximity of the large tree. This was replaced by a large double casement, steel frame window. This also rotted out and was replaced in the 2005 rehabilitation by a pair of wood frame 3/1 sash windows. The walls are plaster directly over masonry walls. The ceiling is of 1-foot by 2-foot rectangular fiber tiles nailed to the wood joist ceiling.

Northwest of the living room is a large room that was the bedroom of Fred and Lorena Stone. This room has access to the hall that leads to the head of the stair landing to the clinic. Continuing off the living room along the northeast elevation is a short passage and glass paned wood door to a small sitting room with a fireplace. This connects to the stairwell and to the clinic.

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Above the entrance stair between the kitchen and living room is the stair providing access to the third floor. At the top of its landing is a door directly out to the terrace along the southwest elevation. Directly to the southeast is a bathroom with a marble walled shower stall and glass skylight. Marble slabs cover the floors of the landing, bathroom and terrace. Also to the southeast is the former bedroom of Dr. Stone's son, Fred Jr., directly over the kitchen and also lost to the collapse. The southwest wall with its brick fireplace remains intact as does the southeast wall with its two original 6/6 wood sash windows.

Northwest of the third floor stair landing is a glass paned wood door opening to a long hall paralleling the southwest elevation and leading to the ward area of the hospital. Northeast of the hall are two bedrooms said to be for the nurses. Their doors have translucent glass panes to allow additional light into the hall. These have windows on the northeast elevation. The first room has a pair of replaced wood sash windows over a raised marble slab platform. Under this platform is a raised ceiling from the living room directly below. This raised space once served as a ventilation system for the living room with controlled openings to the exterior. There is a brick corner fireplace below these windows also. The other bedroom has a steel casement window opening out to one of the large built in planters that is still intact and open. There are three closets along one wall. Floors of these spaces are wood. The walls are plaster and the ceilings are fiber tiles nailed to wood sheathing.

At the end of the hall is a rolling fire door; this opens to the bottom of the stair landing to the fourth floor. The stairs rise to the northeast in an open stairwell with a railing and newel post salvaged from a late 19th century house. Southwest of the landing is a pair of glass-paned, wood doors leading to a marble terrace and stairs connecting to the marble terrace off the second floor kitchen hall. Northwest is another pair of glass-paned, wood doors leading to the stair landing of the clinic stair.

Continuing up to the fourth floor is a landing. Southeast is a large room with a brick fireplace. This was Dr. Stone's family room. It has a hardwood floor and had a beaded board ceiling, which is no longer in place. Large timbers frame the sloped roof above, the underside of which is covered with wood sheathing. A large plate glass window looks out to the marble terrace on the southwest elevation and a glass block window is on the northeast wall. A marble faced stair provides access to the fifth floor terrace on the alley side from this room. The southeast wall of the family room has two windows and a door. The door leads into a marble floor hall, which is above the stairwell from the first to third floors. To the southwest a door leads out to the marble terrace. A room was built on the other side of the hall. It has a half bath with a skylight. This is the bay that partially collapsed. The back wall with the bathroom and brick fireplace survived as did the southeast exterior wall with its three original 6/6 wood sash windows.

Returning to the fourth floor stair landing, a hall with a spindle railing over the open stairwell returns back to a door to the marble terrace on the southwest elevation. To the northwest is a door to a room with the elevator shaft opening into it. The other end of the hall leads to a masonry stairwell to the fifth floor. The stairs are marble faced and the walls are glazed tile block. The fifth and sixth floors make up the tower. On the fifth floor is a brick fireplace and a marble faced sitting alcove. The top of the elevator shaft is accessed from here. There is a masonry stair that continues to the sixth floor.

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A door from the fifth floor accesses the marble terrace overlooking the alley. The large tree saved by Dr. Stone had a large branch overhanging this terrace. Another exterior staircase leads to the sixth floor, having extremely high risers and narrow treads. In the 1980s these exterior marble stairs had metal roof awnings added to deflect rain, preventing leaks to the interiors below. It is a reversible addition.

The sixth floor measures approximately 20 feet by 20 feet. It has a sitting alcove with a marble slab seat. A smaller seat has carved the date "1949" and "Fred." A brick in one of the arches between the fifth and sixth floor has carved the date "1946." There is a small raised fireplace grill built in one wall. A steep staircase leads to the small observation deck above.

Over the years, several of the rooms were enlarged by removing partitions. However, most exterior walls, windows and doors have not been altered.

2.) Adjacent to the Dr. Stone Hospital is the house built in 1924 for Dr. J.T. and his wife Daisy (Sienknecht) Hayes. It fronts on Roane Street on a large treed lot. This bungalow of sophisticated quality is a large one and one-half story house of ochre-colored brick with a green-painted, Spanish-style tile roof. The northwest or front façade of the house is symmetrical with a large hipped roof. There are two broad hipped roof dormers, each with a pair of four pane awning windows. A large brick chimney rises from the roof, centered behind and between the dormers. The front entry is centered with a porch roof supported on two tapered brick columns. Off each end of the main hipped roof extend two smaller gables with hipped roofs. The southwest gable covers an extension of the house, which originally served as Dr. Hayes office. The other covers a side porch with large wood tapered columns, opening off the dining room.

The central wood front entrance door has glass panes and sidelights and opens directly into the living room. On each side of this entry is an original wood framed window with 8/1 sash. The upper sash has four vertical panes with a horizontal muntin forming four small panes above these vertical panes. Both windows open to the living room. Next is a triple sash, wood framed unit on each side, one to the dining room and the other to a bedroom. These have similar sash divisions.

Opposite the front entrance is a fireplace. The dining room is an extension to the northeast separated by a pair of glass paned French doors. To the rear of the dining room is an 'L' shaped kitchen. It has a rear door to the back porch. There is a door to the staircase leading to the half cellar. A hall extends through the center of the house behind the living room. Above the cellar stair is the staircase to the second floor. The hall provides access to two bedrooms and a bathroom on the rear of the house, and accesses the living room and the front bedroom. A door from the front bedroom accesses the former office of Dr. Hayes on the southwest end of the house. This has a separate exit to the front of the house. This area is now a bedroom with another bathroom added.

The second floor is largely an unfinished attic. However there is a finished bedroom and bathroom to the rear. This was created under a raised flat roof. There is a row of windows along the southeast wall on the rear of the house. In the cellar is the original hot water boiler for the radiator heating system. All are intact and

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could be rehabilitated. Originally coal fed, the boiler was converted to fuel oil then to natural gas. It has been replaced by a modern gas-fired, hot air furnace, c.1997.

The interior walls and ceilings are plaster. Some ceilings have been sheet rocked. The interior woodwork is stained and varnished. The doors are two panels. Some of this woodwork has been painted white. The ceiling light fixtures are original. There are three matching 5-light hanging chandeliers in the living room and dining room. The bathroom has its original 'Standard' pedestal sink and tank toilet.



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VIII Statement of Significance

The Dr. Fred Stone Sr. Hospital, also known as the Stone Maternity Hospital, and contributing adjacent Hayes House are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for their association with local medical history. As medical practice in East Tennessee progressed from midwives and house-call practitioners with little formal training to a sanctioned profession in modern facilities, Dr. Fred Stone and his one-doctor hospital represent a bridge between the two phases. Stone's university education, medical service during World War I, post-graduate studies, and use of a hospital building for medical practice exemplify early professionalization of medicine in the East Tennessee area of Roane, Morgan, and Anderson counties in the first half of the twentieth century. The clinic and the neighboring house reflect the position of Dr. Hayes and Stone in the community, and the buildings retain a high level of integrity from the period of significance.

Medical practice in nineteenth century Tennessee can be generally characterized by home remedies, self-proclaimed doctors, practices of superstition, faith healers, and little formal training. In 1830, physicians from across the state formed the Medical Society of Tennessee in an effort to professionalize the field. Still, by 1850, an informal poll of 201 East Tennessee doctors found that only thirty-five had received training from a medical school. The Civil War starkly exposed the "hit or miss" experimentation of medical practice, as no training in pathology had prepared practitioners for the carnage of the battlefield, where disease passed readily among injured and dead soldiers and horses. The decades following the war witnessed greater numbers of medical schools, but training of the educators was often questionable. Few practicing physicians bothered to secure a license, which became available in Tennessee beginning in 1889. Even in the early twentieth century, "hospitals [were] viewed...as little more than a place to die," illustrating the lingering ambivalence toward professionalization of medicine in Tennessee.¹

In the early twentieth century, a southern rural doctor was essentially perceived as a local healer of both physical and spiritual well-being. He was held in high regard in the community, though he was likely not trained formally and could not afford to attend formal medical meetings to educate himself on developing science. "Medicine in 1900 was indeed more of an art than a science."² Experimentation still defined the practice of medicine in rural Tennessee. Folk remedies such as tonics and teas were still in common use and could include ingredients from tree bark to anvil dust to sheep dung. An upcoming, young, rural doctor apprenticed with an older one to establish himself, earning the respect of the community, but gaining little in the way of professional training.³

Fred Oscar Stone, born in Claiborne County, Tennessee, March 11, 1887, began something of an apprenticeship in his youth, accompanying his grandfather, Dr. Samuel Stone, on his rounds. As a young man, Fred Stone pursued formal medical training at Knoxville's Lincoln Memorial University Medical School, earning a diploma. He then received his Doctor of Medicine from the University of Tennessee

¹ Jayne Crumpler DeFiore, "Medicine," available at website <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/> accessed June 20, 2006.

² E.G. Rogers, *Early Folk Medical Practice in Tennessee* (Murfreesboro, TN: Mid-South Publishing Company, 1941), 9, 14-9, 30.

³ Suzanne Linder, *Medicine in Marlboro County, 1736 to 1930* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), 53.

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School of Medicine at Memphis in 1916. His education was immediately put into service with the United States Army Medical Corps during World War I. As a young Lieutenant, Stone was “loaned” to the British Fourth Battalion Regiment. On August 21, 1918, Stone distinguished himself by risking his life to treat the wounded while under enemy fire at Bucquoy, France. He was awarded the British Military Cross in a ceremony held at Buckingham Palace.⁴

Dr. Stone continued to augment his medical education. He undertook a six-month surgery course while in London. Upon returning to the U.S. Army Medical Corps, Stone enrolled in other specialized courses while serving many stations stateside. While in Washington, D.C., he attended the Army Graduate Medical School, completing studies on May 19, 1921. In 1932, Dr. Stone married Texan Lorene Robertson (great granddaughter of James Robertson, founder of Nashville) in Paris, France. Stone later retired from the Army with the rank of Major.⁵

The doctor and his wife returned to Stone’s native Claiborne County. On property along Bear Creek, he proceeded to build a castle-like dream house. The home was constructed of log and rock from the property. A naturalist, Stone enjoyed the woods and fields, so much so that he diverted streams to flow through the house. He was also a collector of botanical and geological specimens, which joined his collection of artifacts from his days in Europe.⁶

In the 1940s the doctor moved to Oliver Springs, where Roane, Morgan, and Anderson counties meet. Though the area had first been settled by Moses Winters in 1799, the city of Oliver Springs itself was relatively new when Dr. Stone arrived. Even before the city’s 1903 charter, the area was called Oliver Springs, named for Richard Oliver, an inn keeper who took guests to local mineral springs for imbibing and bathing. The natural mineral resources found in the area were responsible for spurring growth in two ways: the nationally-known, 200-room Oliver Springs Resort Hotel, in operation from 1894 to 1905, promoted the healing powers of the springs. It catered to wealthy families from many states. Another profitable mineral found at nearby Windrock mountain was coal. The mountain was mined beginning in 1903, the same year of Oliver Springs’ charter.⁷

The presence of natural minerals resulted in an increase in population, therefore more services, including rail transportation and medical doctors were needed. The proximity of several coal mining operations to Oliver Springs, as well as its position as a trade and transportation center, populated Oliver Springs with a pool of doctors larger than the small town required. The Windrock Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of

⁴ Snyder E. Roberts, *The Story of Oliver Springs and its People, Vol. III* (Kingston, TN: Roane County Schools Vocational Education Department, 1983), 151.

⁵ Ibid., 151-2.

⁶ Truman D. Anderson, ed., *A Guidebook to Historic Places in Roane County, Tennessee*, (Kingston, TN: Roane County Heritage Commission, 1997), 74; Roberts, 153.

⁷ Anderson, ed., 68; James Overholt, *Anderson County, Tennessee, a Pictorial History* (Norfolk/Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 1989), 48, 81; Roberts, 1.

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Bessemer Coal, Iron, and Land Company, and the Piedmont Coal Mine, both in the Oliver Springs area employed company doctors, as well.⁸

Even with the ample selection of doctors, childbirth in the area was handled by midwives, and home remedies were still in common use during the early twentieth century. About half of the doctors in early Oliver Springs had formal education. Yet, there was still an old-fashioned flavor to medical practice even among doctors who had received formal training. For example, Dr. Henry Sienknecht, a German immigrant who came with his parents to Wartburg, Tennessee, in 1853, had attended medical school in Philadelphia. His medical practice, however, precipitated a lucrative second career as department store owner, as patients often paid for his services in farm produce. Henry and his son Dr. Theodore Sienknecht, who had attended the University of Tennessee, served the Oliver Springs area both as doctors and as store owner-operators until Theodore left for Knoxville during the Depression.⁹

Dr. Jesse Thaxton Hayes was already in practice in Oliver Springs while Fred Stone was studying medicine. Born in 1874 at Smithville, Tennessee, Hayes received his medical education at Tulane University in Louisiana. He was first employed as a company doctor at the Piedmont Coal Mine in the Oliver Springs area before opening a small office in town adjacent to the Southern Railroad line. In 1910, Hayes married Daisy Ella Sienknecht, daughter of Dr. Henry Sienknecht. During this period, there was an emergence of small medical offices, though doctors still tended to patients at home, especially for childbirth. Doctor's offices often shared space with commercial businesses. When Hayes needed to expand his office, he relocated to the second floor of the Oliver Springs Banking Company building (NR 04/14/1992) on Main Street. Hayes was a member of the Tri-County National Bank Committee that purchased the bank building in 1921.¹⁰

Around this same time, Dr. and Mrs. Hayes began developing some property she inherited from her father, who died in 1916. Around 1920, Hayes built a two-story commercial building at 105 Roane Street on the corner of the Sienknecht homeplace. This building, the earliest version of the subject nomination property, served as the couple's residence on the first floor while they rented the second floor for dentist's offices. In 1924 the couple demolished Dr. Sienknecht's old home, adjacent to the commercial building, to build a brick bungalow home. They rented out a portion of the commercial building as an apartment.¹¹

As was typical of rural doctors, Dr. Hayes was a respected community leader. Beginning in the late 1920s and into the mid-1930s, he served on the Oliver Spring City School Board, when city schools came under the Roane County system. He was also known to assist with baseball practice of the Oliver Springs High School team. Hayes was considered progressive, as the first doctor to travel to patients in a Model-T instead of by horseback, emphasizing the still itinerant character of medical practice in the area.¹²

⁸ Snyder E. Roberts, *The Story of Oliver Springs and its People, Vol. II* (Kingston, TN: Roane County Schools Vocational Education Department, 1983), 139; Roberts, *Vol. III*, 121-146, 153.

⁹ Roberts, *Vol. II*, 57-62; Roberts, *Vol. III*, 124-6, 132, 136, 138, 140.

¹⁰ Roberts, *Vol. III*, 140-1; Charles R. Tichy, "National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Form: Oliver Springs Banking Company," Oliver Springs, Tennessee, 1992, Section 8, page 2.

¹¹ Roberts, *Vol. III*, 140-1; Roane County Wills, 404-6.

¹² Roberts, *Vol. III*, 141-2.

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Rural areas were still isolated from modern medical facilities during the years of Dr. Hayes' medical career. The years between 1900 and 1940 reflect a period of a slowly progressing medical field in the rural South. The nation's first modern hospital for a rural community was built in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1927 by the Commonwealth Fund of New York. Oliver Springs was considerably smaller in population and more remote. The nearest major hospital was Knoxville General Hospital more than forty miles away, though the city of Kingston had opened a nursing school hospital in 1918. Also in Roane County, the city of Harriman opened a city hospital in 1938 with bonds and Public Works Administration funds. Thus, urban landscapes came to incorporate hospitals before 1940. By this time, the role of the rural doctor began to change as he gained access to modern facilities and as patients began to expect him to possess increasing knowledge and technical skills. Also, telephones and improved transportation contributed to medical progress in the rural South by 1940.¹³

Still, medical advancement in rural Roane, Anderson, and Morgan counties came slowly, with some areas not receiving modern services well into the 1950s. Dr. Hayes, unfortunately, did not survive to witness the progress of local medicine. In his retirement, he suffered fatal injuries from a fall while inspecting the roof of his building. He died June 28, 1940. On July 18 of that year, Daisy Hayes and her sister Lula J. Sienknecht sold the bungalow house and the two-story bulidling to Charles and Alice Davis. That couple sold the commercial building alone to Dr. Fred O. Stone and his wife Lorena on April 6, 1943.¹⁴

Dr. Stone had retired from the military in 1937 to his birthplace of Claiborne County. He came to Oliver Springs in 1940 and served as a company doctor for the Windrock coal mining camp. At that time, the population of Roane County was less than 28,000. The county's urban population was 34.5 percent, based in the cities of Harriman (5,620), Rockwood (3,981), and Kingston (880). The city of Oliver Springs did not even register as an urban community, according to the federal census of 1940. In neighboring Anderson County, the total population was approximately 26,000, with the cities of Clinton and Lake City constituting a fifteen percent urban population. Oak Ridge did not exist until 1942, when the Corp of Engineers began taking possession of 56,000 acres of farmers' land for the Manhattan Project. Dr. Stone was then employed as a medical examiner of job applicants for the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, the development company responsible for infrastructure of Oak Ridge.¹⁵

Barbed wire fences, patrolled by guards on horseback, encompassed the city, and the Manhattan Engineering District closed Tennessee State Route 61, which linked Oliver Springs with Clinton, Anderson County's

¹³ Elsie Staples Burkett, ed., "History of Chamberlain Memorial Hospital," in *Historical Review: Rockwood's Centennial Year, 1868-1968*, (Kingston, TN: Centennial Committee 1968), n.p.; DeFiore, <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/>; Linder, 65, 66, 80; Walter T. Pulliam, *Harriman: The Town That Temperance Built* (Maryville, TN: Brazos Press, 1978), 557-8; Roberts, *Vol. III*, 141-2.

¹⁴ Anderson, 73; Roane County Deed Book T, Series 5, page 47; Roane County Deed Book Z, Series 5, page 43; Roberts, *Vol. III*, 143.

¹⁵ Anderson, 80-1; Charles W. Johnson and Charles O. Jackson, *City Behind a Fence* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1981), 45, 47; Overholt, 133; Roberts, *Vol. III*, 153; George O. Robinson, *The Oak Ridge Story* (Kingsport, TN: Kingsport Press, Inc., 1950), 35, 38.

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seat. Entry gates were strictly controlled; the one leading to Oliver Springs would have allowed Dr. Stone to gain entry with an identification badge. Dr. Stone's employment with Stone and Webster did not last long, however; in 1943, he purchased the building that had belonged to Dr. Hayes, setting up his medical practice on the second floor and his residence on the first floor.¹⁶

The building began its metamorphosis into a castle-like maternity hospital, as Dr. Stone added onto the original two-story building. The conventional contours of the clinic changed dramatically, as Dr. Stone created this structure room by room, floor by floor. There were no plans; he worked through conceptual ideas, many times tearing out existing sections to create a new space. What were once exterior walls with windows became interior walls, some even retaining their windows. The structure was always an ongoing process; it was never fully completed. Fred Stone Jr. remembers that his father personally worked on the masonry structure when he was not with a patient. He also hired a mason from Tazewell, Joe Chittum, who spent two years adding to the building. Several nurses spent time mixing mortar in buckets to be hauled up to Dr. Stone by rope as he laid the bricks. The six-story tower in the center of the building was said to be a Civil Defense observation lookout for the protection of the Oak Ridge plants. The tower surely allowed for Dr. Stone's enjoyment of the outdoors.

As his maternity hospital evolved, Dr. Stone provided services there for approximately thirty years, delivering over 5,000 babies. Many residences of the local area were born here and received subsequent care from Dr. Stone. Others who had moved away now return to show their children the unusual-looking place where they were born. Dr. Stone was known as a humanitarian, refusing payment when needed. According to Dr. Stone's son, many patients were unable to pay for medical services with cash, but provided garden and farm produce.¹⁷

This type of bartering speaks to the rural and remote character of the area, even as the nearby enclosed city of Oak Ridge burgeoned. As the population of that city grew to 42,000 by 1943, a progressive master medical plan was put into place there. A fifty-bed hospital, medical and dental coverage, and health inspection services applied only to Oak Ridge residents and facilities. The fenced city may as well have not existed, in terms of medical practice in rural Roane, Anderson, and Morgan counties. In the Cumberland region, in 1941 as much as half of all childbirth was still attended only by midwives in the home. Thus, Dr. Stone's maternity hospital stood out as a singular modern medical facility serving the rural tri-county area community.¹⁸

Dr. Stone's advanced medical education and his hospital facility represent a bridge between the modern medical services in urban places and the old-fashioned house-call service of a rural doctor. After Oak Ridge's gates were opened to outside citizens in 1949, the early 1950s witnessed the addressing of inadequate health services for rural populations. By 1953, Oak Ridge's 200-bed hospital was available to a

¹⁶ *A Citizen's Guide to Oak Ridge* (Knoxville, TN: Ullrich Printing Company, 1992), 2; Johnson and Jackson, 47, 67; Roberts, Vol. III, 153.

¹⁷ Interviews with Fred Stone, Jr., by Charles Tichy, 2004; Roberts, Vol. III, 153.

¹⁸ Johnson and Jackson, 130; Overholt, 145; Rogers, 36.

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wider population, Harriman's hospital expanded to fifty-two beds, and four large hospitals were operating in Knoxville. By contrast, rural Wartburg, county seat of Morgan County, still had only one elderly doctor who worked out of his home office. In 1953, Tennessee State Medical Association survey teams discovered that "obstetric practice probably had been the least adequate of the inadequate medical services" found in rural communities. Some areas still were served by under-trained, unlicensed doctors.¹⁹

After Oak Ridge opened to the public, Dr. Stone began to phase out his practice. During its first seven years of operation, the Oak Ridge hospital delivered 6,700 babies, compared to 5,000 delivered at Dr. Stone's maternity hospital over thirty years. Dr. Stone also served as a prison doctor at the Brushy Mountain State Prison at nearby Petros. He retired in 1972. Dr. Stone and his wife returned to his castle-like home in Claiborne County, but when that building burned, the couple moved back to their residence at the hospital in Oliver Springs. Dr. Stone died at age 90 in 1976. He was buried in Stone Cemetery near Lone Mountain, New Tazewell, Tennessee, with full military service by the Fort Campbell Military Post. His importance to the community he served for three decades is still remembered to this day. As recollected by his son, he was a man who [everybody said] "truly enjoyed helping people, and who placed little emphasis on making money."²⁰

¹⁹ Willman A. Massie *Medical Services for Rural Areas* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957), 4, 12, 17, 30, 36, 57.

²⁰ Anderson, 74; Johnson and Jackson, 131; Interviews with Fred Stone, Jr., by Charles Tichy, 2004; Roberts, *Vol. III*, 153.

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1941.

Tichy, Charles R. Personal interviews with Dr. Fred Stone Jr., son of Dr. Fred Stone Sr.; former nurses, patients, and other acquaintances, 2004.

Tichy, Charles R. National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Form: “Oliver Springs Banking Company,” Oliver Springs, Tennessee, 1992.

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

This property lies within the city of Oliver Springs, Roane County, Tennessee. It is located on Roane County tax map 002 and consists of parcels 010.00 and 011.00. This is the property historically and currently associated with the Stone Hospital and Hayes House.

See the following tax map.



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PHOTOGRAPHS

Dr. Fred Stone Sr. Hospital
105 Roane Street, Roane County, Oliver Springs, TN
Photos by Charles Tichy
Date: April, 2004
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Dr. Fred Stone Sr. Hospital: Exterior

Northwest elevation, Roane St. store fronts and northeast elevation along alley, commercial building on left.
#1 of 16

Northwest elevation, Roane St. store fronts, southwest elevation to right, tower shown.
#2 of 16

Tower detail, northwest and southwest elevations, looking east from lower roof.
#3 of 16

Southwest elevation, yard of former Dr. Hayes house in foreground, looking northeast.
#4 of 16

Partial southwest elevation, looking northeast.
#5 of 16

Partial southwest elevation, looking northeast.
#6 of 16

Southeast elevation above single story brick building in foreground, southwest elevation to left, looking north-northwest.
#7 of 16

Tower detail, southeast elevation, looking northwest from lower roof.
#8 of 16

Northeast elevation along alley, damaged wall on far end, looking south.
#9 of 16

Partial northeast elevation along alley, looking southwest to section of irregular wall with inset and setbacks on each of the four floors. This accomodated for a large tree Dr. Stone built around. Damaged wall to left.

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Dr. Fred Stone Sr. Hospital: Interior features

Interior features: second floor, looking from former waiting room to hall with stair down to entrance on left. Note Dr. Stone's reuse of a variety of doors and brass hardware.

#11 of 16

Second floor, looking from former clinic area to hall with stair up to third floor to right, beyond door to former living quarters of Dr. Stone and family, northeast exterior wall on left.

#12 of 16

Fourth floor, southeast wall with windows formerly the exterior wall, now opening to a cross hall and beyond the room on the southeast elevation, see #14.

#13 of 16

Fireplace, fourth floor, southeast room, one of 12, most with similar details. This room southeast of room in picture #13.

#14 of 16

Second floor, former Dr. Stone kitchen with early fixtures.

#15 of 16

Tile and marble stair between fifth and sixth floor of tower, looking down.

#16 of 16